

CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Chinese Transport.

ABOUT A HUNDRED PILOTS KILLED.

The Powers Will Attempt to Bring About Peace Between the Belligerents—The Dispatches from Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 29.—The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between the Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese iron clad, Chen-Yu-En, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the northern fleet, returned to Kots and escaped the Japanese. The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sank a transport. Six other transports escaped.

News has been received here that on the same day the engagement took place the Japanese troops ashore attacked the Chinese at Asan. No details of the attack have been received. The British twin-screw cruiser, Porpoise, has sailed hence to protect the British at Cha-Pow, on the Shan-Tung promontory, a health resort of foreigners.

The principal division of the Chinese reinforcements sent from Tsou has reached its destination safely.

To Protect British Interests.

The British cruiser Porpoise sailed from Che Foo today to protect British interests in Korea. The Japanese minister in Seoul requested the king, before his capture, to demand the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea. He refused, and thereupon the Japanese troops advanced upon Seoul. After a brief encounter they routed the Koreans and occupied the royal palace. The king appealed to the representatives of European powers to intervene, but in vain.

Reserves Ordered Into Service.

Yokohama, July 29.—The army and navy reserves have been summoned into service. Chinese residents of Japan are fleeing in large numbers. Reliable news has reached Tokio that the main body of Chinese troops crossed the northwestern frontier of Korea on July 25th. In official circles everybody is convinced that Chinese recent negotiations were a mere subterfuge to gain time and concentrate their forces with a view to combining with the Koreans for an attack. It is rumored that the Japanese ships have been fired upon again from the shore.

Fully a Hundred Killed.

London, July 29.—The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai:

"The Chinese warship, Tsao-Khan, which was captured by a Japanese warship off the coast of Round Island, is a vessel of an obsolete model. Although completely out-matched by the Japanese cruiser, the troop ship offered some resistance and lost fully a hundred men, killed and wounded, before she yielded. She was entirely disabled when the Japanese boarded her."

"The troop ship, Kow-Shung, tried to get away as soon as the Japanese warships began their attack, and made only a weak running fight. The Japanese gun, swept her deck and carried off the Chinese soldiers by the score. The latest estimate of the number aboard her is 1,700. Only 40 survived the foundering of the ship. They say that all her officers were killed before she went down."

"The announcement that the rest of the Chinese transports arrived safely at Korea and landed their men is confirmed. On the 27th the Japanese fusillade heavily those who had landed on the 26th at Yan Chang. The Japanese officers hoped thus to prevent the junction of the Chinese with the Koreans near Seoul. Whether they accomplished their object is not known."

"No news of the hostilities can be obtained from Peking. Code messages are refused at the consular offices and no other messages referring to current affairs are accepted. The outlying battalions of the northern army are concentrating rapidly at Takua, the rendezvous from which the regiments are embarked for Korea."

"The work of preparing harbor defenses here advances at the entrance of the Yangtze-Kiang. Great quantities of ammunition have been purchased by the government and are being collected at the ports for shipment. The exportation of rice and grain has been prohibited. Trade is paralyzed. The coasting steamers and small craft are afraid to leave the harbors. While everything looks and sounds like war, the Chinese officials continue to maintain that war has not been declared."

The Central news agency says that in official circles here there is a strong feeling in favor of mediation on the part of the United States, although few believe that Japan and China would accept arbitration unless under considerable pressure.

The Daily News says this morning: "It is certain that whenever the Japanese and Chinese forces meet, on land or sea, they will fight, unless compelled to refrain by some power or combination of powers that both must respect. It seems too late for mediation, although this basis yet remains, China being less sensitive on a point of honor than some other nations. That Korea must be reformed all impartial observers admit. The test of Japan's sincerity is her alleged willingness to retire on the completion of the reforms. It ought not to be difficult for the powers interested to guarantee the execution of the reforms and demand that both armies retire."

Japan's Commander in Chief.

The commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Prince Tarui, Atsuta, and Han, and that he is an efficient officer is evident from the fact that the troops and supplies were landed in Korea within six days after the decision to do so had been reached. Prince Arisugawa, the first kokoku, or imperial prince, has a history and he looks less than fifty.

As regards the number and character of the boats it will be seen that the navies of the two countries are nearly equal. In two ways Japan has an advantage. Its naval forces are better trained than are those of the Chinese and all its boats are in condition for immediate service, while many of China's are not. All in all, China's only hope for victory seems to be to overwhelm Japan with the number of its land forces.

The King of Korea.

Li Hou, the king of Korea, cuts very little figure in the contest. He is the twenty-eighth sovereign of the dynasty of Han, and, though only forty-three years old, he has been on the throne thirty years. He has a variety of titles, such as "Son of Heaven" and "King of Ten Thousand Isles," yet his hereditary claim and all his grandeur did not save him the humiliation of being obliged to ask China's permission to assume rulership or pay heavy annual dues. The Chinese emperor has regarded him as a vassal, but the king of Korea is so holy a personage in his own country that it is a sacrilege to even mention his name. He literally has no name to speak of until he dies. Then his successor assumes his name. To touch him with an

iron weapon is high treason. One of his predecessors, Tien-tung-ying, died from an abscess in the neck in 1890 rather than have it lanced. His present majesty, presumably, shaves himself. On the other hand, any subject touched by the queen's hand has to always wear a brass plate to



KING OF KOREA.

commemorate the fact. His queen, who belongs to the noble Min family, is nearly a year older than he. Their son, Li Tokoh, the hereditary crown prince, was born February 4, 1875. Li Hou has a few ideas of modern ways, such as introducing the electric light into his palace. His time is largely occupied in religious ceremonies.

POTATOES WERE HIS WEAPON.

How a Kentucky Preacher Brought His Antagonist Low.

The Lexington, Ky., Transcript tells this story: One way of combating an evil practice is to make it ridiculous. It was by this means that dueling was stopped in a certain district in Kentucky some forty years ago. At that time a traveling preacher named Bowman, a strong muscular man, was conducting a series of religious meetings in Kentucky. At one of them a well-known desperado character created a disturbance, and, being publicly rebuked by Bowman, sent him a challenge to fight.

The preacher's first thought was to treat the matter with silent contempt. Then he reflected that dueling was all too common in that region, and he decided to accept the challenge.

As the challenged party, Bowman had the choice of weapons. He selected a half-bushel of large Irish potatoes, and stipulated that his opponent must stand fifteen paces distant and then only one potato at a time should be taken from the measure.

The desperado was furious, but Bowman insisted upon his rights as the challenged party, and threatened to denounce the fellow as a coward if he made further objections. Seeing no way out of the scrape, the desperado at last consented.

The chosen place on the outskirts of the town, and almost everything in the place turned out to see the fun. The second arranged the two men in position, by the side of each being a half-bushel measure filled with his good-sized potatoes. Bowman threw the first one. It struck his opponent in a central spot, and fell in pieces. A shout of delight went up from the crowd, which hurried the desperado, who, with a bludgeoning of the mark, Bowman watched his chance, and every time his opponent stooped for a potato another one hit him in the side, leaving a red spot on his clothes and then scattering on all sides. The fellow was hit in this way five times; then the sixth potato struck him on the short ribs, and he lay on the grass doubled up with pain and groaning.

The bystanders went wild with delight, but Mr. Bowman looked very sober. The desperado was taken home and put to bed, and there he stayed for more than a week. When he again appeared he was greeted with so many jokes that he felt almost a burden to him. That was the end of dueling in that region.

FROM LARRY GANTT.

He Says He Has Not Been Expelled from the Alliance.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 27.—Editor Constitution: I see in your paper of today the information that the state alliance has expelled Larry Gantt. There is not one word of truth in this, for the state alliance has no jurisdiction whatever over my membership. I am a member of the Spartanburg alliance, and the alliance has no time to keep me out, as the farmers of this county are at my back to a man. As to my charges against Larry P. Duncan, business manager of the state alliance, I am ready to establish every one of them. The Duncan report was a whitewash affair, for I was not even summoned to attend, and my witnesses were not given a chance to be heard.

Mr. Editor, there is a crowd of sore-headed politicians in this state who wanted to call a snap March convention and put a slated ticket on the people. I frustrated their little game. I see in your paper of today the information that the state alliance has expelled Larry Gantt. There is not one word of truth in this, for the state alliance has no jurisdiction whatever over my membership. I am a member of the Spartanburg alliance, and the alliance has no time to keep me out, as the farmers of this county are at my back to a man. As to my charges against Larry P. Duncan, business manager of the state alliance, I am ready to establish every one of them. The Duncan report was a whitewash affair, for I was not even summoned to attend, and my witnesses were not given a chance to be heard.

IDA WELLS LECTURES.

She Delivers One of Her Harangues at a Negro Church.

New York, July 29.—Miss Ida Wells, the famous Negro lecturer, spoke to an enthusiastic audience at the African Methodist Episcopal church, on Sullivan street. It was her first public appearance since she returned from England, where she has been for the past six months delivering lectures on lynching in the south. The English people, she said, were astonished at the cruelty perpetrated by American whites upon the negroes. She declared that the negro is not free today, that he has been deprived of the power of the ballot and does not demand justice. In conclusion Miss Wells said: "All we ask is that what is crime and law to the white man shall be crime and law to the negro."

Egyptian Sugar.

New York, July 29.—The British steamer, Monkshead, which arrived today from Alexandria, Egypt, has a full cargo of Egyptian sugar. The importation of sugar has been prohibited since the Egyptian government assumed power. It is being brought to this port from almost all quarters of the globe, in anticipation of its being subject to duty by the provisions of the Wilson bill.

Necessary Sleep.

Young people between ten and fourteen years of age need at least ten hours of sleep. Frederick the Great required only five hours of sleep daily, and Bonaparte could pass days with only a few hours of rest. But this long-continued absence of sleep is attended with danger.

There are instances related of sailors falling asleep on the gun deck of their ships while in action. On the return from Moscow the French soldiers would fall asleep on the march, and could only be aroused by the cry, "the Cossacks are coming!" Tired persons are said to have slept upon the rack in the dungeons of the Inquisition. These instances, and others, show the imperative demand which nature makes for rest in sleep.

THOSE WARRANTS

General Hazen Has Ordered to Be Seized in Mississippi.

A FULL HISTORY OF THEIR ISSUANCE.

Mississippians Say the Claim That the Warrants Are a Violation of the National Bank Law, Is Absurd.

Coffeville, Miss., July 29.—(Special.)—The attempt of the federal government to interfere with the issuance of the special state warrants provided for by the last legislature has created widespread comment among the people of Mississippi. Governor Stone has received an order from General Hazen, chief of the secret service, to stop the issue of these warrants and to stop the department at Washington, and an order made by the federal government to the St. Louis Bank Note Company to stop the manufacture of warrants, and send the plates to the treasury department. The history of the issuance of these warrants is briefly as follows: The constitution of 1890 contains a mandatory provision requiring the state legislature to expend \$250,000 per year upon the public schools. This is an increase of \$500,000 over the amount expended for that purpose by the old law. The last legislature saw that this enormous expenditure would cause a deficit in the treasury, and to meet this deficit the warrant bill was passed. It was provided that the state should issue warrants to the amount of \$250,000 in face value of \$5, \$10 and \$20, bearing 3 per cent interest, receivable for public debts payable in January, 1896. These warrants were issued by the governor, treasurer and auditor, and they were sent out to the various counties in the state and paid out to teachers in the public schools. Fifty thousand dollars was distributed in this way. These warrants closely resembled the currency of the United States, and it is for this reason that the federal authorities have seen fit to interfere. The warrants have been a source of great trouble to the state, and the federal government has been forced to issue orders to stop the issue of them.

General Hazen may be a man of supreme and exalted power as a federal detective in dealing with crimes against the laws of congress, but his jurisdiction surely does not extend over the governor of a great state. This action of the federal government brings up a serious question. Governor Stone has promptly refused to comply with the order of General Hazen, and thus conflict between federal and state authorities is brought about. Governor Stone holds that the order served upon him is an unwarranted interference on the part of the federal government in the affairs of the state, and that it is an attempt at encroachment on state prerogatives and an unlawful attempt to prevent the issuance of bills of credit by a state. This action is an evident challenge of the constitutional right of a state to deal with its own money.

The claim that the warrants resemble too closely the currency of the United States, that it is a technical breach of the law, and that it is an attempt to encroach upon the federal government's right to issue bills of credit, is an absurdity upon its face. The idea of a state being brought before the bar of public opinion on such a charge is as ludicrous as it is absurd. From the very foundation of the republic the people of this country have been accustomed to the issue of bills of credit by the states. The power to emit bills of credit; this right has never been questioned. The congress has implicitly sanctioned this universal practice by its action in the act of 1862, which gave the federal government the right to issue bills of credit, and by its act of 1863, which gave the federal government the right to issue bills of credit, and by its act of 1864, which gave the federal government the right to issue bills of credit.

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SARGE PLUNKETT.

A Natural Increase Should Populate the Southern Country.

LET ALL THE YOUNG FOLKS MARRY.

Fathers Should Divide Up the Great Old Plantation, and Settle the Children in Homes of Their Own.

For The Constitution.

Smart people say that we need emigrants to the south—Brown and I have been studying to do some other way of populating the country.

According to Brown's figuring Atlanta should have a population of 200,000 in ten years if not another person was to move there from other places. This would be a low estimate of the natural increase of births in that time. There should be one thousand new homes yearly for the next ten years built for the new married couples of Atlanta's own sons and daughters. If you are good on figures you can soon see where this would put the city in a few years, remembering that it is such a healthy place that but few need be subtracted on account of deaths. It has resolved itself, after Brown and myself have given much thought to the problem, that all you have to do is to get the young folks to mate off and then wait. The same will do to apply to the whole southern country—the rural districts may be depended upon to perform their part in this good work.

This is no wild speculation and there is no wild experiment in the order of population. It will give—like process in. We have figured that it would be the nice thing to do to establish a bureau for the encouragement of matrimony instead of a bureau for the encouragement of emigration. The idea is not new, but it is a growing tendency among the best of the young men and women to remain bachelors and it is just as true that the young women have learned to dread the responsibilities of motherhood. The causes which create these conditions should be sought out and removed. Frisco was upon a down grade so decay, because of this disposition to live single and even now thinking Frenchmen are alarmed for their country. We want Americans, and Brown and I have figured that the movement should furnish forty acres and a mule to every young couple who marry and wish to settle down and prosper their country.

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FOR THE REMAINDER OF THIS SEASON, WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' TAN LOW SHOES Regardless of Former Prices.

We have a few pairs of Child's Red Oxford Ties still left, which are going at

FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.

For The Constitution.

Smart people say that we need emigrants to the south—Brown and I have been studying to do some other way of populating the country.

According to Brown's figuring Atlanta should have a population of 200,000 in ten years if not another person was to move there from other places. This would be a low estimate of the natural increase of births in that time. There should be one thousand new homes yearly for the next ten years built for the new married couples of Atlanta's own sons and daughters. If you are good on figures you can soon see where this would put the city in a few years, remembering that it is such a healthy place that but few need be subtracted on account of deaths. It has resolved itself, after Brown and myself have given much thought to the problem, that all you have to do is to get the young folks to mate off and then wait. The same will do to apply to the whole southern country—the rural districts may be depended upon to perform their part in this good work.

This is no wild speculation and there is no wild experiment in the order of population. It will give—like process in. We have figured that it would be the nice thing to do to establish a bureau for the encouragement of matrimony instead of a bureau for the encouragement of emigration. The idea is not new, but it is a growing tendency among the best of the young men and women to remain bachelors and it is just as true that the young women have learned to dread the responsibilities of motherhood. The causes which create these conditions should be sought out and removed. Frisco was upon a down grade so decay, because of this disposition

LESSONS IN ECONOMY | NEW DOCTORS

The Ordinary Will Appoint the One Having the Highest Vote—But Will He Have to Run Again?

ners, of Macon, have gone to Sparta, on visit to Miss Baxter.

The village was celebrated Montsumma a few days ago. Mr. Forest Vamer, a highly esteemed young gentleman, and Miss Annie Killen, a lovely young lady, were the competing parties.

Newsy Notes.

An excursion will run from Macon to Tallulah on August 30, via the Macon and Northern railroad.

Harry Webster accidentally took an overdose of laudanum this morning, and but for the timely assistance of Drs. Sullivan and H. Pope, would have died.

Over 1,000 persons went to St. Augustine on the steamer "Florida" for the South Florida road, "It was a most successful

Batteries—Hawley, Miller and Twine-
m; Knell and Grim. R. H. E.
At Cincinnati.....1 0 0 1 4 0 0 3 0—9 13 6
Cincinnati.....4 2 3 1 0 0 2 4 0—16 16 2
Chicago.....
Batteries—Parrott, Flynn and Murphy;
Smith and Schröter.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Greene. The truth is that General Lee died on the 19th of June, 1873, and General Lee on the 25th of March, 1818, over thirty years afterwards.

General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," father of General Robert E. Lee, and author of "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department," being in bad health, went to the West Indies in 1817. Failing to re-

Colonel Lee Jordan and wife, of Macon, passed through the city yesterday on their way home from their bridal tour.

Colonel A. C. McCalla, a leading lawyer Conyers, is at the Kimball.

Judge A. J. Crovat, of Brunswick, is at the Kimball.

Judge J. L. Sweat, of Waycross, is at the Arkham.

h, not from the street's rude bustle,
From the trophies of mart and stage
would fly to the wood's low rustle,
And the meadow's kindly page,
let me dream as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream alway;
or a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

—JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

TANSY PILLS
SAFE AND SURE.

Unscrupulous persons are counterfeiting **Wileox Compound Tansy Pills**, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrums, insist on the genuine, at all Druggists. Send 4 cents for **Woman's Safe Guard** and receive them by mail, **Wileox Specialty Co., Pacific, Pa.**

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by mail. Wilcox Specific Co., Phila. Pa.

GEORGIA LAWYERS.

They Will Storm Atlanta with Wit and Wisdom Tomorrow.

DETAILS OF THE CONVENTION'S DOINGS

Something of the Association's History and What the Lawyers Are to Be Here For—The Programme.

Great preparations are being made for the approaching meeting of the Georgia Bar Association, to be held in this city tomorrow.

Many things conspire to warrant the prediction that the convention will be one of the most notable ever held by the Georgia lawyers.

The attendance will be unusually large for the reason that many of the lawyers are to come to Atlanta this week away from their homes to attend to their business.

Quite a number of distinguished lawyers from all over the state have already engaged rooms at the Kimball, and will arrive this evening or tomorrow morning.

Among these are Colonel Marcus Beck, of Jackson, Ga.; Hon. Robert D. Daniel, of the First Circuit; Hon. J. L. Sweet, of Daniels; Hon. Fleming D. Ligon, of Savannah; Judge Spencer R. Atkinson and Judge Bolling Whitfield, of Brunswick; Colonel L. B. Smith and Judge R. O. Lovett.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET. A Negro Woman Picks a Man's Pocket, Getting Thirty Dollars.

Mamie Pierce, a Decatur street belle, was arrested Saturday night for picking the pocket of William Bolton, a white man.

The girl, who was about 18 years of age, was found by the police in the act of picking the pocket of a man who was walking on the sidewalk.

The money was found under the door of the woman's room, and she was taken to the police station.

AT DEGIVE'S TONIGHT. "The Queen of Glitter" Will Be Presented—Numerous Specialties.

DeGiv's Marietta street opera house will be opened tonight for the first time in several months.

The attraction will be Professor Agostini's beautiful fairy spectacle, "The Queen of Glitter."

This will be the first indoor presentation of the "Queen of Glitter" in this city.

The Cuban troubadours will render a number of beautiful selections, among them the Spanish national hymn.

Mr. Lucien York, Atlanta's famous artistic decorator, will make his first attempt in a more ambitious line of work than he has yet done.

The Cuban troubadours will render a number of beautiful selections, among them the Spanish national hymn.

A FISHING PARTY. Custom House Officials Return from a Pleasant Jaunt in the Mountains.

A jolly party of custom house officials returned Saturday from a pleasant trip through the mountains of North Carolina.

The party consisted of Messrs. Coleman, Carter, Henry A. Keilam, C. D. Camp and O. C. Fuller, of this city, and Mr. Fields, of Tampa, Fla.

The gentlemen left the city about one week ago and went to Murphy, N. C., via the Western and Atlantic railroad.

The party was met by Captain Stephen Porter and were driven five miles over the Blue Ridge mountains, to a point on the Nantahala river.

The party was quartered at an old-fashioned inn kept by Mrs. Rooney.

The party was very successful in their fishing, catching no less than 262 speckled trout in two days.

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MRS. BYRD'S DIVORCE

The Case Robbed of All Sensational Features by Sad Particulars.

WHAT THE PHYSICIAN HAS TO TELL

Mrs. Bryan Quoted as to the Real Reasons for Getting a Divorce—Details of the Strange Case.

A PECULIAR DAMAGE SUIT.

A Citizen Wants \$5,000 for Being Carried to a Pothouse.

A suit involving damages to the amount of \$5,000 has been filed against the city of Atlanta by Mr. W. T. Williams.

Possibly there is not another suit like this on the records.

Mr. Williams is a citizen of Atlanta. In his petition he alleges that on March 14, 1894, he and his family, together with household effects, were forcibly carried by one of the board of health to a pothouse used for a small pox patients and confined there for a term of four weeks.

The house was occupied, as the petitioner says, by both white and black people, who were afflicted with contagious diseases and that he and his family were forced to eat and sleep among them, thereby exposing themselves to small pox and other infectious diseases.

Neither he nor any member of his family were suffering at the time from small pox, and had they been the petitioner was able to take care of his family and prevent a recurrence of the disease. He further alleges that the house was badly broken and injured by removal and he and his family were caused to suffer great apprehension and distress. Mr. Williams is represented by Mr. Joseph H. Smith and Judge R. O. Lovett.

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A FRIGHTFUL STORM.

Atlanta Was Visited Last Night with a Cloud Burst, and MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE

Houses Flooded, Streets Badly Washed, Gardens Rained and Many Other Casualties.

When Street Commissioner Dave Wiley surveys the city this morning he will find plenty of work for his street force.

The cloudburst which swept over the city last night left no little devastation in its track.

Sidewalks were undermined and left with yawning excavations; houses were flooded, and water rushed down the streets like a lead race, forming ponds four or five feet deep in low places.

It was the greatest rainfall Atlanta has experienced in many a day and the sunlight will no doubt disclose more widespread damage than could be calculated at a late hour last night.

Before the rain had ceased to fall the telephone at police headquarters began to call the officers with requests for assistance the racket was kept up until far in the night.

Residents on Bell street were for a short while forced to abandon their homes. The water came in a gush, carrying everything before it and flooding residences and stores to the depth of two or three feet.

At the corner of Bell street and Edgewood avenue nearly every article of merchandise and furniture in a restaurant was inundated.

The owner telephoned to police headquarters for assistance. When the officers arrived water was two or three feet deep in the house, and watermelons and other articles in stock were floating on the surface.

The rush of the water down Decatur street was like a mad torrent on a mountain side. The sidewalks were overflowed, and at the corner of Decatur and Pratt streets the sidewalks caved into the sewer, leaving a hole five or six feet deep by ten feet wide.

The sidewalk in front of the Lynch building, at Decatur, between Piedmont avenue and Butler street, was undermined in two places, leaving the place dangerous and unsightly.

On Bowles street, between Bell and Butler streets, a small house was threatened with washouts underneath.

The storm lasted about thirty minutes, and the fearful downpour of rain was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and deafening peals of thunder. The air was so heavily charged with electricity that the street cars were compelled to suspend operations in some parts of the city.

The streets were laid in waste and handsome lawns fluted with gullies.

The basement of the First Methodist church being lower than the surface of the street, was flooded with water.

In fact, every section of the city sustained more or less damage, and it will no doubt take several thousand dollars to repair the injury.

DEATH OF MRS. HULBERT.

The Aunt of Colonel W. W. Hulbert Died Yesterday in Macon.

Mrs. A. E. Hulbert, widow of the late Colonel E. Hulbert, died yesterday morning at her home, on Orange street, in Macon.

The body will be brought to Atlanta this morning, and will be interred at Oakland cemetery.

Mrs. Hulbert was the aunt of Colonel W. W. Hulbert, who was recently made superintendent of the Southern Express company in this city, and was the sister of Captain W. A. Robinson, of Macon.

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ME HERE FOR WHAT YOU WANT

Be it Clothes, Hats or Furnishings, we will make it our business to see that you get it. No! we are not selling goods "below cost," or "at cost." We wouldn't ask you to "swallow" that tale and

come here for your clothes. But we are selling Clothes, Hats and Furnishings, superior in make and absolutely up to the highest standard in every detail of tailoring and finish, at the lowest living prices. You'll believe that, won't you? It's funny if we have not something in our stock you need to make you comfortable this warm weather.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY,
38 Whitehall.

Fidelity Mutual

Life Association,

115 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Incorporated 1878).

Insurance in force.....	\$50,000,000
Death losses paid.....	3,000,000
Assets over.....	2,000,000
Surplus over.....	3,000,000
New business, more than \$2,000,000 a month.	

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.	2 Year.	10 Year.	20 Year.
21.....	\$10.90	\$11.16	\$11.21
22.....	11.14	11.40	11.45
23.....	11.14	11.47	11.49
24.....	11.14	11.49	11.51
25.....	11.40	11.51	11.57

LITTLE SWITZERLAND

FOR SALE.

1 1/2 acres in city limits, 100 yards east of Grant park, near 2-story 7-r cottage, caec, 2 pavilions, 4 hot-houses, 4 ten-pen alleys, 2 1/2 acre lake with nice boat house and 3 pretty boats, small lakes covered with lilies and lotus plants, and alive with gold fish; hydraulic ram irrigates place from cistern, 8 acres vineyard, one acre in choice berries, ornamental fields with rose shrubbery, beautiful walks and drives, the whole place making the most ideal and attractive resort in the city, or south, adapted for pleasure, for a sanitarium, for hotel, for brewery, for club purposes, 3 freestone springs and 2 mineral (iron) springs; accessible by electric lines and paved streets. Will make an ideal home for a person of means and taste. It is worth \$30,000, but owner needs money and

27	11.61	11.59	12.15
28	11.61	11.59	12.15
29	11.61	11.59	12.15
30	11.61	11.59	12.15
31	11.61	11.59	12.15
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96	11.61	11.59	12.15
97	11.61	11.59	12.15
98	11.61	11.59	12.15
99	11.61	11.59	12.15
100	11.61	11.59	12.15

fers at once. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

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Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

10-r Forest avenue, will take nice north side vacant lot as part pay, \$3,000.
500 acres to exchange for suburban property, \$5,000.
5-r Georgia avenue, \$30 mo., \$1,500.
4-r Pine street, \$15 mo., \$1,000.
2-r Luckie street, \$25 mo., \$1,000.
6-r Jones avenue, \$1700.
3 acres near Decatur to exchange for city property.
7-r Windsor street, \$3,300.
3-r Magnolia street, \$1,100.
2-r South Pryor street, \$4,000.
20x150 Piedmont, \$7,000.
7-r Richardson, \$3,000.
7-r Currier street, \$5,500.
Come to see us for farms.

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\$10,500-100 Feet, corner lot on which is a 14-room house in 1-5 mile of carshed, near the Aragon.
\$300 Front foot for one of the prettiest corners on West Peachtree; an elegant location.
\$10,000-Beautiful shaded lot on Peachtree

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ing for \$5. Cheap.
\$1.00—One 4, and one 3-room cottage, paying
over 15 per cent now.
\$1.50—3-room cottage in one-half square of
Capitol avenue, on nice lot, worth \$250.
\$4.00—7-room, brick, street house, near 177
77 Acres 3 miles from Decatur—\$1,500.
\$500—Lot 100x300 at Decatur.
Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone
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G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate,
No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House,
FOR RENT.

Elegant 10-room house, Church st.....\$25.00
S-r. b. 119 Crew.....25.00
S-r. b. 117 Capitol ave.....20.00
S-r. b. 119 Crew.....20.00
S-r. b. 117 Capitol ave.....20.00
S-r. b. 119 Crew.....20.00
S-r. b. 117 Capitol ave.....20.00

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Crown and bridge work a specialty. Over 20 years' practical experience.

S-R, h, 140 S. Forsyth... .. 30.00
S-R, h, 140 S. Forsyth... .. 30.00
S-R, h, 501 Whitehall... .. 32.00
S-R, h, 9 Clifford... .. 26.00
S-R, h, 23 Garnett... .. 26.00
S-R, h, 23 Garnett... .. 26.00
S-R, h, 23 Garnett... .. 26.00
S-R, h, 71 S. Forsyth... .. 26.00
S-R, h, 91 Ormond... .. 15.00
S-R, h, 91 Ormond... .. 15.00
S-R, h, 412 Edgewood ave... .. 15.00
S-R, h, 26 Johnson ave... .. 15.00
S-R, h, 26 Johnson ave... .. 15.00
S-R, h, 124 Richardson... .. 15.00
S-R, h, 23 Garnett... .. 26.00
S-R, h, 23 Garnett... .. 26.00

TO RENT

The Augusta Hotel

Containing ninety rooms, in perfect order; fine location, a chance of a life time for a man who has a small capital and understands his business; no furniture; possession at once. Apply to

JOHN W. DICKEY,
Augusta, Ga.

July 15-1m

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall st.

I Will Sell Upon the Premises on

Wednesday, August 1st,

at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon

67

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

Very Valuable Lots

3500 buys 2 3-room houses, lots \$5122 feet
corner of 10th and 11th streets, just com-
pleted and cost the owner \$350.
\$5000 buys new 8-room house, gas, hot and
cold water, electric lights, etc. lot on
Clarke street, close in.
\$2500 buys 4-room house, lot \$5000 on
10th street, close to central avenue. Terms
easy.
\$5000 buys 7-room house, lot \$5000, on
Stoneval street, terms easy.
\$2500 buys nice 5-room house, water and
gas, electric lights, etc. lot on Jackson
street; \$1000 cash, balance \$40 per
month.
\$2500 buys a pretty lot 40x100 on Talalero
street, near West Hunter.
Nice place in Edgewood cheap. Reason-
able.
To exchange for house and lot in Atlanta,
15 acres of land in 5-room concrete house and
all-out-buildings, good springs and well-
watered pastures, one mile this side of
Atlanta, 10 miles from city.
50 acres of land on the Williams Mill
road, 6 miles from Atlanta, 3 miles to the
city, 10000 ft. of land, 5-room house, a good
2-room house, tenant house, etc., half of
land cleared, balance wooded, high price
asked. Will exchange for house and lot
in Atlanta on the east side.
The property I have on
the corner of Washington street, large lot
on Washington street, Call in and let
me know.
Pretty lot on Linden avenue at close fig-
ures.
\$10000 buys lot 100x150 to 12-foot alley on
Shadrash avenue in 5-room brick, new wall
and nicely landscaped. ISAAC S. PEACOCK,
10 Peachtree street, N. E.

on Simpson, Chestnut, Proctor, Mulledge,
Draw and other streets, and also
beyond Wachendorf's nursery. This prop-
erty is very convenient to all the large
shops and manufacturing enterprises in the
western portion of the city, is convenient to
public streets, schools and churches and is
found to enhance in value. The property
belongs to the estate of M. N. Jett,
deceased and is being sold for
cash. The titles are perfect and on
terms cash. Wednesday, August 1st, 2:30 p.
M. CHARLES A. COOK, Executor.

July 25-31

T. H. NORTHERN, WALKER DUNBON,
NORTHERN & DUNBON,
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable
Building.
\$5.75 FOR STORE HOUSE, corner lot,
on one of the best streets and renting for \$45
per month.
EXCHANGE—Six-room, new house, water and
gas, lot \$2450 to alley, two blocks of
public school, lot \$1000, vacant lot for
vacant lot in part payment; \$200 cash, bal-
ance on easy terms.
\$2000 FOR 7-room, 3-story house, new,
modern conveniences, 381 CREW STREET;
\$1000 cash, balance on easy terms.
\$5000 FOR 8-room house and large lot
elevated lot, 100x200, one block of electric line
and close to public school.
T. H. NORTHERN & DUNBON.

